

Waldo County Veterans.

The Waldo County Veteran Association had a very enthusiastic meeting at Memorial Hall, Belfast, Thursday, May 5th. The day was warm and there was a large attendance of veterans, their families, members of the Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans and others. Twelve towns were represented, as follows: Belfast, Morrill, Liberty, Waldo, Knox, Thorndike, Freedom, Monroe, Winterport, Frankfort, Swanville and Searsport. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by the president, J. G. Harding. A resolution of thanks for courtesies was passed to the publishers of the Bangor Daily News, similar to that passed to the Belfast papers at a previous meeting. Comrades A. Stinson, V. N. Higgins, Jefferson Hobbs, Jas. Carter and C. O. Fernald were appointed a committee on time, place and program. They subsequently reported, and their report was adopted: Time, Thursday, June 2; place, with Warren Post, Winterport. Adjourned for raters.

At the noon intermission an excellent dinner was served, for which great credit is due to the Relief Corps, Ladies' Aid and Sons of Veterans. The dinner was supplemented by a barrel of steamed clams furnished by the Post.

The afternoon session opened at 1:15 with music, "Passing Regiment March," by the Diatonic Club. Prayer was offered by the chaplain, Lorenzo Jones.

A brief and hearty address of welcome was given by Post Commander W. H. Clifford of Thomas H. Marshall Post, G. A. R. Commander Clifford expressed the sentiments of the Post, that they were all glad to greet the members of the Waldo County Veteran Association, and welcomed the visitors to the city of that friend of the soldier, the late Seth L. Miliken.

President Harding responded briefly in behalf of the Association. He spoke patriotically on the present state of affairs and accepted with thanks the cordial welcome of the Belfast comrades.

A communication was received from Ex-Secretary M. C. Dillworth, who was unable to be present, in which, after expressing his regrets he said: "Spain found it too Dewey in the Pacific; she will meet a Sampson in Cuba; and we have a hero on the Atlantic who will seek hard to find her warships, and when he does, they will be annihilated."

Miss Cleora Haney recited "The Battle of Lookout Mountain" and the Diatonic Club played "Platoon Fire Drill."

Miss Myrtle E. Mitchell recited "On the Kapahannock," which was interspersed with war songs of both the Northern and Southern armies, and closed with "Home, Sweet Home," the music by the Diatonic Club.

Mrs. E. P. Frost sang "True to His Colors." The President then introduced, as a representative of the younger generation, Hugh D. McLellan, Esq., principal of the Belfast High school, who in a brief, witty and earnest speech gave a review of the causes which led up to the war of the rebellion and the feelings of the two sections of the country towards each other before and after the conflict. Then, each knew practically nothing about the other; now, we are one people, united under one flag, which every man, north and south will uphold.

After a solo, "The Soldiers' Dream," by Miss Isabel Ginn, the President introduced Rev. H. I. Holt of Cushing, as a representative of the Sons of Veterans, an organization which will perpetuate the memory of the country's heroes and continue the glorious work of upholding the flag when the Grand Army of the Republic shall have passed away. Mr. Holt began by comparing his coming remarks to the bow-legged man who was warming himself before a fire, when the small boy exclaimed "Look out, mister, you are getting warped." His remarks were not warped, however, for he gave an earnest, forcible and patriotic speech as has been heard in Memorial Hall for many a day. He first spoke of the principles which were involved in the war of the Rebellion, and of the grand work for human liberty achieved by the Grand Army of the Republic. The order of Sons of Veterans is preparing to step into the places now occupied by the Grand Army, but which must soon become vacant. The privileges of the young men in this county are such as are enjoyed in no other. He spoke of some of the dangers which menace us, the principal one being that arising from an immigration of foreigners ignorant of our institutions. This must be met by a campaign of education. Patriotism and United States history must be taught in our schools, and over every school house should float the stars and stripes. He made a strong appeal for the sacredness of Memorial Day, and held that that day should be kept as religiously sacred to the memory of the saviors of our country as Sunday is to the honor of the Saviour of mankind. Mr. Holt is an enthusiast in base ball and other manly sports, but holds it to be sacrilege to hold any such recreation on the "sacred festival of the dead." The country can depend on the loyalty and fidelity of the Sons of Veterans; and the members of the Grand Army should do all in their power to uphold them, by attending their meetings, giving words of cheer, etc. Should the occasion demand, the Sons of Veterans will be found ever ready to uphold the honor of the flag.

Miss Lizzie Kelley read a humorous account of a visit to Washington by James Whitcomb Riley and little Ethel Savery sang "Baby's Fairland."

President Harding next introduced Dr. A. J. Billings, who in a brief introduction showed that the surgeon in the army had more intimate and terrible knowledge of the horrors of war than even the men in the thickest of the fight. The soldier in the ranks rushed on to the conflict, unheeding who were left behind. The surgeon followed and saw all the ghastly effects of the slaughter. He then paid a just and glowing tribute to the valor of the Grand Army man and said that the glory that has of late come to this country through the achievements of her noble defenders is due in a great measure to the

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER.

Which do you wear most?
GOLD DUST
Washing Powder
Best for cleaning everything. Largest package—greatest economy.
The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

patriotic example of the men who wore the blue from 1861 to 1865.

The president then spoke of the class who were raised from slavery to freedom by this same Grand Army, and introduced as representatives of that class Andrew Johnson and his five daughters, who sang in true plantation style, "Riding in the Chariot Early in the Morning."

An extract from one of Patrick Henry's speeches was recited by Master Ralph Gould.

Emery White sang "The Constitution and Guerriere."

Alfred Stinson of North Searsport, ex-president of the Association, paid a glowing tribute to the valor and skill of Commodore Dewey as shown in his conduct at the battle of Manila.

After solos, "Old Ironsides" by Mrs. R. H. Howes, and "Starry Banner of the Free" by Mrs. Mabel Webber, Miss Cleora Haney recited an amusing parody, which we here present in full:

"If you don't watch out!"
(Parody on "The Elf Child.")

One of our old schoolmates came to our house today.

An' while I washed the dishes an' put 'em all away,

I listened to 'em talkin' 'bout th' Spaniards

How, when we was a' sleepin' an' a' dreamin' in some dark night,

Along 'ud come a warship an' an' anchor near the shore,

An' send a great, big bomb-shell that goes ten miles or more.

An' all th' things 'ud be destroyed an' scattered 'round about—

For th' Spaniards 'ud blow up Belfast.

If you don't watch out!

An' how I shivered when he told pa all them dreadful things

An' of th' bad misfortunes that the war-time alius brings.

It scared me so I darstent move for fear that I might see

A Spanish man a' lookin' through the window right at me!

So I hid my face an' listened to th' talk about th' war.

An' pa declared this year 'll be the worst he ever saw.

Th' stranger said, "This year 'll be th' worst for us."

For th' Spaniards 'll blow up Belfast.

If you don't watch out!

When I take th' lamp at night an' run up stairs to bed,

I jump in quick as I can go, an' then I hide my head.

An' when I fall asleep I dream of th' men down there in Spain,

Then wake up awful scared an' long for day to come again.

An' wish that th' mornin' I could start an' run away.

'Fore I should see a warship a' sailin' up the bay.

With a' horrid, heavy bomb-shells a' crashin' all about—

Yes, th' Spaniards 'll blow up Belfast.

If you don't watch out!

So, citizens of Belfast, you want to read the news,

An' talk about th' Spaniards, an' mind your "ifs" and "ands,"

An' write on ter th' President, or th' one that does th' work,

An' tell him that we're smart here, an' so don't want to shirk,

So we'd like for lots of warships ter come an' guard th' town,

Then we will build a fort an' place cannon all 'round.

An' set the flags a' wavin' on th' houses all about—

Or th' Spaniards 'll blow up Belfast.

If you don't watch out!

A vote of thanks was passed to the Grand Army, Relief Corps, Ladies' Aid and Sons of Veterans of Belfast and all others who had contributed to the enjoyment of the day.

The meeting closed with a benediction by Rev. G. G. Winslow.

Men Who Get News.

Where Associated Press Correspondents are Located.

New York, May 4. The fast dispatch boat Kate Spencer which left Jacksonville on Monday night to go into the service of the Associated Press arrived at Key West this morning. The Spencer will operate in conjunction with the famous Dauntless, which has been operating in Cuban waters for some weeks, in carrying news for the Associated Press from the blockading fleet to the cable station at Key West for filing.

The widening scope of operations in the West Indian waters made necessary the chartering of a third dispatch boat for the Associated Press, and the fast ocean yacht Wanda has been secured for this purpose and sailed from here to-day, having on board as correspondents A. W. Lyman and Alfred Cecil Goudie. The Wanda is recognized in her class, with one exception, as the fastest ocean steam yacht in these waters. On board the Kate Spencer are Howard Thompson and J. W. Mitchell, the well known correspondents from the Washington office of the Associated Press.

On the Dauntless are J. B. Nelson and Oscar Watson of the New York office. At Key West are Albert E. Hunt of Philadelphia and Byron N. Newton of Buffalo. On the flagship New York is William A. M. Goode of New York, and on the flagship Brooklyn is George E. Graham of Albany. With the troops at Tampa is A. W. Copp of Chicago.

In addition to these correspondents, each in his way among the best known writers on the Associated Press forces, staff correspondents are at other important points of cable communication in the West Indies as follows:

Elmer E. Roberts, at Kingston, Jamaica; Harold Martin, at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies; R. B. Davenport, at Port au Prince, Hayti, and F. J. Hilgert, at Havana.

The Associated Press has personal representatives with the fleet at Manila, at Cape Verde islands, Hong Kong, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Madrid and on the French frontier, in addition to which it has the exclusive use of the great news facilities of the Reuter, Havas and Wolff services throughout Europe and Asia.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Scratch, scratch, scratch; unable to attend to business during the day or sleep during the night? Itching piles, horrible plague. Doan's Ointment cures. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

New York Fashions.

Cotton Dresses. Waists. Sleeves. Evening Costumes. Accessories.

[Correspondence of The Journal.]

Each summer has its favored variety in durable cotton goods, and this season French corded pique in white, black or colors occupies that place. Many white pique suits are made with a circular flounce, headed and edged by white braid, with a blouse waist having small revers and a neck which must be filled in by a chemise, cambric or plain silk skirt.

Colored pique skirts, (ready-made) made up of seven pieces with white embroidery between the seams, and a flounce around the lower edge, finished with embroidery, are now and very pretty, intended to be worn with white pique blouses.

WITH A PLAIN WHITE PIQUE skirt, a crimson pique jacket is appropriate for young girls, rendered still more attractive by a large, white embroidered and ruffled sailor collar, and a crimson moire ribbon belt gives the finishing touch.

So far, linen suits are made with a short, plain jacket, buttoning up the front, with just room for a small chemise and narrow tie; but doubtless with the advent of warm weather, the cut-away jacket will make its appearance, and now that fashions in general are on a settled basis, with persons of moderate means, the work of renovation begins, and as new plain cloth tail suits may be trimmed with very narrow striped silk ruffles, the best part of half worn gowns, or remnants lying by may be turned to account, and if washed with Ivory soap, the colors come out fresh and bright, thus avoiding the expense of new material.

A LARGE PROPORTION of handsome waists show a round yoke effect, with a loose front, and sides that are usually cut away, forming a species of point at either side, or a lattice-work of ribbon of velvet, runs up to the collar at both sides. Small revers often extend from the loose front to the centre of the sleeves, where it opens, or if desired, the revers may extend from one shoulder to the other, but must be just below the round yoke outline.

SLEEVES OF THIN FABRICS are very full, gathered across into ruffles or standing tucks; or on a plain sleeve satin ribbon ruffles less than a half inch apart may be placed from cuff to shoulder, with frills of the dress fabric, edged with similar ribbon, set over the top of the sleeve. Tucks, lengthwise, crosswise or slanting, are used on any and every material, and stiff white satin in narrow standing tucks with narrow black or colored velvet run between make very stylish revers; and standing collar for a plain cloth jacket, or white satin sleeves, tucked in crosswise clusters, are admissible where white appears in the dress fabric.

THE VARIETY of white or black lace, or net circular skirt, and spangled bodices to match, for evening wear, almost bids defiance to the dressmaker; at the same time, however, a round yoke and full net or white chiffon sleeves must be artistically made, not forgetting a white or colored silk drop skirt.

White Brussels net skirts with narrow white satin ribbon run in on double points, and dotted with gilt spangles, (over half worn silk) make inexpensive evening dresses, and may easily be made at home, as spangles retail at about 20 cts. for 2,000. A black dotted net, (precisely like ordinary veiling) over colored silk, with bodice to match, or narrow black Brussels net ruchings on colored taffeta silk, are both very stylish. Trimmings now come up in front as well as down, and an open skirt front (in redingote style) is very pretty, and often serves to utilize lace or other handsome material. Sashes were never in greater favor, and those of broad plaid or striped ribbon are edged with black net ruchings headed with black passementerie, or one row of lace above another (across the width) headed in a similar manner are next in favor to Roman sashes.

VERONA CLARKE.

Do You Fill The Bill?

Requirements for Recruits for Regular Army, Infantry and Cavalry.

The instructions issued by the war department to govern recruiting in the regular army in time of war give the weight required for men enlisting for various branches of the service, together with a table showing the physical proportions for height, weight and chest measurement. For the infantry and the artillery branch, the height must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches, and weight not less than 120 pounds and not more than 190 pounds.

For the cavalry branch, the height must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches, and not more than 5 feet 10 inches, and weight not to exceed 165 pounds. "his minimum weight is prescribed for the cavalry, but the chest measures must be satisfactory.

The following is the table of physical proportions prescribed for height, weight and chest measurement:

Chest Measurement.

Height. Weight. Chest.

5 feet, 4 inches.....128 32

5 feet, 5 inches.....130 32 1/2

5 feet, 6 inches.....132 33

5 feet, 7 inches.....134 33 1/2

5 feet, 8 inches.....141 34

5 feet, 9 inches.....148 34 1/2

5 feet, 10 inches.....155 35

5 feet, 11 inches.....162 35 1/2

6 feet.....169 36

6 feet, 1 inch.....176 36 1/2

A Republican State Convention

WILL BE HELD IN CITY HALL, AUGUSTA,

Tuesday, June 28, 1898,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor to be supported at the September election, and transacting any other business that may properly come before it.

The voters of Maine, without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of sustaining President McKinley and his administration in the conduct of the war with Spain; who are in favor of sustaining the present wise and economical administration of our State affairs, are cordially invited to join with the Republicans in choosing delegates to this convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for each 75 votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1896, an additional delegate, and for a fraction of 40 votes in excess of 75 votes, a further additional delegate. Vacancies in the delegation of any city, town or plantation can only be filled by a resident of the county in which the vacancy exists.

The State committee will be in session in the city council rooms of City Hall, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the convention, for the purpose of receiving the credentials of delegates. Delegates, in order to be eligible to participate in the convention, must be elected subsequent to the date of the call for this convention.

Per order, Republican State Convention. J. H. MANLEY, Chairman. BYRON BOYD, Secretary. Augusta, Me., April 25, 1898.

The U. S. and the Continental Powers.

LONDON, May 4. The Westminster Gazette, this afternoon, discussed the Philippine question, quoting the assumption in American newspapers, "That the United States can do precisely what she chooses with Manila or the Philippine islands, return them, keep them, sell them, or barter them, implying that America has only to speak and no one will venture to dispute her right to dispose of her awful prize as she chooses."

The paper says it much fears that this view will entail disagreeable surprises, adding:

"In entering European politics, the United States will probably discover that these simple ideas of doing what you will with your own have become obsolete in Europe. The first symptoms are likely to be marked by an increase of the anti-American pressure, which, if Great Britain could be counted on to join in it, would speedily lead to intervention in behalf of Spain."

After pointing out the utility of expecting Great Britain to join in such a movement, and the probability of attempts upon the part of the continental powers at the close of the war to prevent the United States from holding the Philippine islands, the Gazette remarks:

"The natural tendency of all this is to bring the United States and Great Britain together and we hope it will be fostered by the statesmen, and by a revival of the arbitration treaty at the first opportunity."

English Praise.

The American Navy will no longer accept a subordinate place.

LONDON, May 4.—Vice Admiral Philip Howard Colomb, retired, the inventor of improved systems for signalling at sea and author of a number of naval works, in an interview on the subject of the splendid victory of the United States fleet at Manila, is quoted as saying:

"I doubt if there ever was such an extraordinary illustration of the influence of sea power. A superior fleet has attacked and beaten a Spanish fleet supported by batteries, and it now appears, it passed through those batteries and has taken up an unassailable position off Manila."

"The boldness of the American commander is beyond question. Henceforth he must be placed in the Valhalla of great naval commanders. Nothing can detract from the dash and vigor of the American exploit, or dim the glory which Dewey has shed upon the American navy. It may be said for the world, for assuredly the American navy will never accept a subordinate place after this exhibition of what it can do."

Broken-down Health

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

may be restored if you start right. It takes fuel to run an engine, and you must burn it right to get the power. To regain health, you must have good food and digest it.

"L.F." Atwood's Bitters begin right here. They restore digestion, regulate the bowels, purify the blood.

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Commissioners' Notice.

WALDO SS. April 22, A. D. 1898.

WE, the undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Honorable George E. Johnson, Judge of Probate within and for said County, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of GEORGE W. BURGESS, late of Belfast, in said County, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give public notice, agreeably to the order of the said Judge of Probate, that six months from and after the second Tuesday in April, A. D. 1898, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us, at the office of Joseph Williamson, in said Belfast, on the 13th day of July and the 13th day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each said days.

SHERMAN G. SWIFT, Comrs.

3w17 JOHN CHAPMAN, Comrs.

FERTILIZERS of the best at low prices. STEEL FRAME CULTIVATOR with attachments. FLOW SULKY, special prices. PLOWS \$2.75 up. SPRING TOOTH and DISC HARROWS \$8.00 and up. All goods at low prices. Write for what you want. Steel Tack Puller 12c. by mail.

FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

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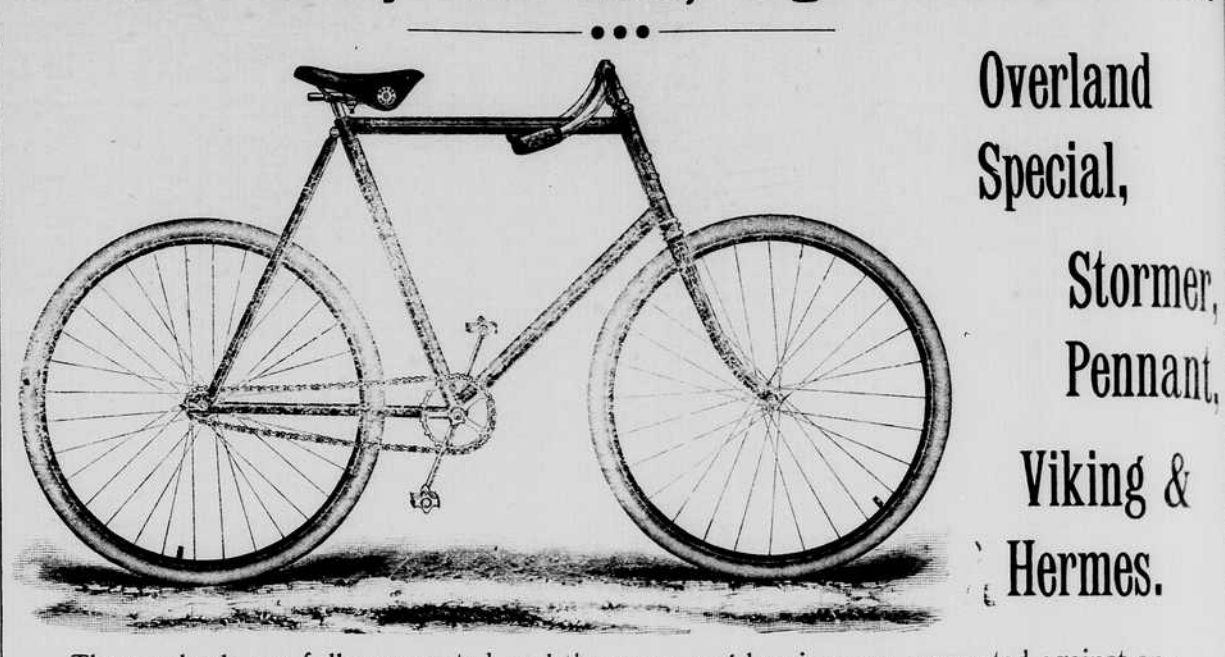
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We Sell Strictly First-Class, High Grade Wheels.



These wheels are fully warranted and the cones and bearings are warranted against any unusual wear or breaking from any cause for the season.

* What More can you get for \$50? *

If you want a thoroughly reliable, up-to-date bicycle—one that will hold its own in any company on any road, in any weather, at any time, and will be as good next year as this year—the Overland and Pennant are the wheels for you. They are a little higher in price, but there are reasons for it. We will tell you what they are if you care to know.

The law which affects all mdse. must affect bicycles. The best price usually brings the goods. Any rider who thinks he can buy \$20 worth of bicycles for \$10 is making a big mistake, and is only laying up money for the repair man.

*** THE BEST LINE OF BICYCLE SUNDRIES IN TOWN. ***

JOHN W. JONES, {Everything in Hardware.} 60 Main St.

consumption reaps his richest harvest where diseases of the throat and lungs are neglected.

If you have ever tried Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar you know what a safeguard it is against throat and lung troubles. Sold by druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

WAR WITH SPAIN

Reliable War News

IN THE GREAT NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Furnished by Special Correspondents at the Front.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR TO BUILD UP THE SYSTEM.

Dalton's Sarsaparilla

IS A PERFECT BUILDER FOR THE BLOOD AND NERVES.

It is up to date, a reliable medicine, and will tone you up generally. Its home testimonials are convincing proof of its merits. In addition to a plain sarsaparilla it is a sarsaparilla and nerve tonic combined. It puts your blood and nerves in order, gives you appetite and strength. It cures Rheumatism, Stomach, Kidney and Nervous Diseases, and can be bought at lower price than any other similar medicine of its quality.

Remember there is no better pill than DALTON'S for Headache, Liver Troubles, and general family use.

Dalton's remedies have been reduced in price to meet the times. Ask your dealer about this.

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Licensed Auctioneer. Plate Glass Insurance.
P. O. ADDRESS, **FRED ATWOOD, Act. Winterset**
FREDERICK, MAINE.

THE REPUBLICAN JOURNAL.

BELFAST, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY THE
Republican Journal Pub. Co.

Editor and
Business Manager
CHARLES A. PILSBURY.



It will not be forgotten that but for England we might have had to fight all or even all of Europe, instead of Spain alone. England has said to the Powers, "hands off," and what she says goes, on the other side of the Atlantic.

The latest reports say that the Spanish fleet has turned tail and returned to Cadiz and Admiral Sampson's fight is off, for the present. It is thought he will now move on Porto Rico. Unless Spain heeds the advice of the powers of Europe and makes terms now it may be necessary for our ships to go to Spanish waters to end the war.

The National government will bear the entire expense of the encampment of our national guard at Augusta, including transportation, thus relieving the State from the payment of some \$15,000. Nearly that amount will be saved by Gov. Powers declining to call an extra session of the Legislature despite the pressure brought to bear on him to convene our legislators. It is pretty evident that Gov. Powers knows what he is about.

The appropriation for the city schools for the coming year, 1898-99, is, in round numbers, \$1,100 less than was expended during eleven months of the school year of 1897-98. It will be impossible to maintain the schools on the amount appropriated. Our teachers are under rather than overpaid, and an additional teacher and another room are additionally needed for the North Primary. Repairs must be made to the buildings, text books bought, insurance provided, and the salaries of the teachers and janitors paid. There can be no guess work as to any of these items, and all are considered in making up the estimates for the appropriation. The school committee are enjoined by the special school law for Belfast from increasing the expenditures beyond the amount appropriated therefor. There would thus seem to be no alternative but to close the schools before the end of the school year, whenever the appropriation is exhausted. This would not be pleasing to parents who have children attending school, nor would it be creditable to our city.

The story of the battle of Manila illustrates anew the well-worn saying that truth is stranger than fiction. It transcends the conflicts of romance, and nearly approaches the incredible. The Spanish fleet sent out to destroy our vessels was in the inner harbor, supported by the land batteries and forts. The harbor was supposed to be mined, and the supposition proved correct. But into this stronghold, under the cover of darkness, gallant Commodore Dewey led his fleet. The Spaniards discovered his approach and fired the first gun. Then the American tars let loose the dogs of war, and in a few minutes terrible execution was done. The principal Spanish ships were sunk or rendered helpless. Then, as our men had only a mug of coffee, the ships drew out of range, where they had breakfast, and again the decks were cleared for action. Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy every Spanish vessel, and as none surrendered they were sunk, the batteries and forts were silenced, and Manila lay at our mercy. This is the story in brief of a naval engagement that will be ever memorable and that has no counterpart in history. It must be conceded that the Spanish fought gallantly, desperately; but their treachery in firing upon one of our boats after hauling down their colors in surrender takes them out of the category of honorable foes, and withholds the sympathy and respect that might otherwise have been extended to the vanquished.

This country has arrived at a turning point in its history. While the war with Spain was entered into for the sole purpose of freeing the Cubans, with no thought of territorial acquisition, the capture of Manila and the necessity for holding it, at least temporarily, or until the war ends, has opened up tempting possibilities of future commercial development. There is a strong sentiment now in favor of not only retaining the Philippines, but of adding Porto Rico to our possessions and of annexing the Hawaiian Islands. As to Cuba, we are pledged to turn the island over to the Cubans, but should naturally have the closest commercial relations with them. It is represented that Spain, if so disposed, could not pay this country an indemnity for the destruction of the Maine and the cost of the war she has forced upon us; and that our only course is to seize and retain Porto Rico and the Philippines. Others are urging upon the President to restore the Philippines to Spain, with the condition that she withdraw from Cuba, and thus end the war without further bloodshed. It does not seem possible that this latter policy can prevail, or that it could be carried out. Spain is determined upon one more fight, and if she is then defeated there will be no doubt but overtures from her for peace. A defeat on our side must necessarily prolong the war, but it will inevitably end disastrously to Spain.

The Cost of War.

Enormous Outlay of Men and Money as Shown in the Records. Uncle Sam has Spent Seven Billion Dollars and Lost Nearly 3,000,000 Men.

On the daybreak of a struggle in which for the first time in over a half century, the United States has been lined up as a whole against an opposing foe, it is interesting to glance back to the American conflicts, and as well to some of the more important wars of the century now closing. There has been a general impression, erroneous, to be sure, that Uncle Sam's battle month is April and that he has always begun his scrap with his neighbor during the month of showers. This is not a fact, although the Revolution started April 19, 1775, the Black Hawk war April 21, 1831, and the rebellion April 13, 1861, although really the first blood shed was in the streets of Baltimore, when the 6th Massachusetts encountered the mob April 19, while enroute from the Hub to the capital. Some comparison of the number of men and the cost of these various struggles serve to show the growth of the country.

The revolution cost in round numbers, according to the best estimate obtainable, \$135,173,703, and in this struggle, which lasted within eight days of eight years, there were employed, during the whole time, 294,791 men, divided as follows: Regulars, 130,711; militia and volunteers, 165,080. No accurate figures, as to the number of men lost, can be obtained. The first battle was at Lexington and Concord, and the cessation of hostilities came April 11, 1783.

The next time that your Uncle Samuel had occasion to call upon his boys, to show the stuff they were made of, came in 1812, war being declared by the President June 18 of that year. While there had been no battles fought previous to the declaration of hostilities, yet Great Britain had angered the young nation by insisting on its claimed right to impress into the British navy former subjects of Great Britain, wherever found. This war closed on February 17, 1815. There were engaged in the strife a total of 471,022 men, of whom only about \$5,000 were regular soldiers and seamen, the rest being volunteers. This war of nearly three years cost in round numbers \$107,159,000.

The next could hardly be called a war, although it is designated in history as the Black Hawk Indian war. There is no date preserved by which an accurate estimate could be given either as to the cost or the number of men engaged. The war lasted a little over a year, beginning in April, 1831, and ending September 30, 1832. The Seminole war is hardly worth the name of more than a series of skirmishes.

It was fifteen years after the outbreak with the Black Hawk Indians that the American eagle again became war-like and plumed itself for battle. President Polk notified Congress, in May, 1846, that less than a month before a small detachment of United States troops had been captured by the Mexicans. Congress at once declared war, and authorized the President to raise an army of 50,000 men and to spend \$10,000,000. From the best records obtainable in the War Department, it is shown that the United States put into the field an army of 30,554 regulars and 73,776 volunteers. This war which ended in 1848, cost about \$100,000,000.

The great struggle, which came in 1861-65 was the most expensive the country ever saw, both in its cost in precious human life and in the money spent. Reckoned as a whole, the country spent for this war no less than \$7,400,000,000, of which the North expended \$5,100,000,000, the devoted people of the South the balance in upholding a hopeless cause. It is estimated that, during the whole of the war, Uncle Sam's boys numbered altogether 2,125,290 men, but the number of men which the South put into the field could only be estimated, at best. The losses sustained by the armies in the war of the rebellion have been stated as high as 600,000 men, but ex-Deputy Commissioner of Patents Bell states that this is greatly exaggerated, as the best figures obtainable show the total losses did not exceed 101,500. In citing instances of exaggeration he said it was claimed that at Gettysburg something like 10,000 men were lost, while, as a matter of fact, in that three days' fight the union forces had killed 2,834 men and the Confederates 3,500 men. The battle of the Wilderness, according to this authority, had much greater fatalities, as the union loss then was 5,597 and the Confederate loss about 2,000. Thus it can be seen that Uncle Sam altogether has spent for wars \$7,742,527,000, and has put into the field in various wars a total of 2,986,168 men, armed and equipped for fighting, not counting the Indian affairs.

OTHER MODERN WARS.
The cost to other nations of important wars has not been as large as this. The Franco-Prussian war was waged at a cost to France of about \$3,500,000,000, and the number of killed, wounded and sick amounted to 632,421 men. Germany's expense was much less, as the war cost her but \$940,000,000 and the number of killed was 60,000.

The Russo-Turkish war was comparatively a cheap affair, costing but \$125,000,000, with a total number killed and disabled, as also, from semi-official sources, 250,000 men. Much more expensive in money was the war between Prussia and Austria, which cost \$330,000,000 and a loss of life of 45,000. The Servo-Bulgarian war cost \$75,000,000, with no approximate estimate of the number of men lost. The Afghan war cost \$18,250,000, and the African war about \$8,770,000, none of them appreciating in cost and fatalities to the civil war.

It may not be amiss to schedule the wars of the century, beginning with our own trouble with Britain in 1812, the Greco war of 1820-21, the French, Belgian and Poland revolts of 1830, the British-Chinese opium war of 1840-42, when Britain went to war because Sin, the great man of China demanded the right of the Chinese to seize opium from the subjects of Great Britain without pay, the Mexican war of 1846, the Afghan war of 1846-79 and 1880, the French revolution of 1848, the Crimean war, the Italian trouble of 1859, the scrap between Prussia and Austria against Denmark in 1864, the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and the almost continual wars of Spain with her colonies and at home.

War, unfortunately, means battle, and battle means death, and a comparison of the number killed and injured in the wars of the century would seem to show that, with all the improvements in arms, the death toll has not greatly increased. Aside from Gettysburg, Antietam and Manassas, the principal losses in the leading battles have been as follows:
Jena, 1806—Prussian loss, 21,000 out of 105,000; French loss 18,000; out of 90,000.
Battle of Eylau, 1807—Russian loss, 25,000 out of 73,000 engaged; French loss 30,000 out of 85,000 engaged.
Wagram, 1809—Austrian loss, 25,000 out of 100,000; French loss, 23,000, with the same number engaged.
Aspern, May 21-22, 1809—Napoleon's first defeat. The Little Corporal lost 35,000 out of an army of 70,000, while the Austrians lost 20,000 out of a force of 80,000, Napoleon's loss being quite 50 per cent of his army.

Borodino, Moscow—French lost 50,000 out of 132,000, and the Russians 45,000 out of 135,000.
Koniggratz, 1866—End of the Prusso-Austrian war. About 400,000 men were engaged altogether, and in this battle Austria lost 40,000, while Prussia lost but one-quarter as many.

The battle of Leipsig was fearfully fatal to French arms, as out of 100,000 men they lost fully 60,000, while the allies lost

but 42,000 out of an army of 288,000.

At Waterloo, last fatal act in the real drama of Napoleon's life, the French lost 30,000 out of a splendid army of 73,000, very nearly one-half, while the loss to the allies was 23,000 out of 83,000. This was the most destructive of any appearing on the record, as the loss on both sides was over 33 per cent.

At Sedan, before the terrible fire of the German guns, 50,000 Frenchmen out of an army of 150,000 were killed, while the German loss in killed and wounded was but \$931, and this out of an army of 250,000.

THE GALLANT ARMSTRONG.

It is more than interesting to recall the fact that America owes its success in the battle of New Orleans not alone to Gen. Jackson's bravery, behind the cotton bales at the Crescent City, but to a little insignificant naval engagement which took place in the very waters near which America's squadron is now hovering. Early in 1812 Lord Castlereagh, then Premier, conceived the brilliant scheme of making a conquest of Louisiana, and by so doing grab all the territory west of the Mississippi River. His plan was to make a feint at Washington and Baltimore with the fleet under Admiral Cochrane, thus drawing the attention of the government, and then to withdraw that fleet and have it combine with the transports and fleet under Commodore Lloyd, both of which had been directed to rendezvous at Negri Bay, Jamaica. The demonstration against Washington and Baltimore was a success, as was shown by the burning of the capital and the hurried moving, between two days, of the government headquarters to York, Pa. After this Admiral Cochrane withdrew his ships in good order to the West Indies. Arriving there with his fleet, he found the private armed brig Gen. Armstrong. Cochrane had in his fleet 136 guns, while the Armstrong boasted but seven. Three engagements took place within twenty-four hours, in which the British lost 210 killed and 140 wounded, while the Armstrong, which was practically destroyed, had but two killed and seven wounded. Such great damage, however, had the Armstrong's guns inflicted on the British fleet that sixteen days were required to put the fleet in readiness to sail. This gave Gen. Jackson time enough to reach New Orleans, and he arrived only four days before the famous engagement, to throw up the hasty embankments and to drive Lord Pakenham and his army forever from United States soil. One brig against a fleet, but it was enough.

SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

There has been a mistaken impression in many minds as to the probability of a very long session of Congress, rendered necessary by the war, but history shows that Congress is likely to be fairly busy in the sessions during the war of the revolution, for Congress was then a great deal like a peripatetic photographer's car, not long for any one place, but after the revolution some of the shortest sessions ever held were those during the war.

The Twelfth Congress was in session during the war of 1812. It met November 4, 1811, and June 18, 1812, passed a declaration of war and yet adjourned July 6, 1812. The second session of this Congress, which met November 2, 1812, expired by limitation March 2, 1813. It was found necessary to call the Congress together in extraordinary session May 24, 1813, but even this session did not seem to have been necessary, for adjournment was held August 2, after a session of only seventy-one days. The other sessions of this Congress were shorter than ordinary, although a special session was summoned September 19, 1814, and held until the close of the war, for the fifteen days after the close, namely, March 3, 1815, when it expired by limitation.

Leaving out the Indian troubles the next war Congress was the Twenty-ninth, which assembled December 7, 1845, and closed August 10, 1846. The session lasted 253 days, but this was not a long time for the long session of Congress, as the Twenty-eighth Congress, in the first year, lasted nearly 300 days for the long session, this in a war that lasted nearly two years, and the Thirty-first 292 days, and the Thirtieth, after the war, was over 254 days. There have been many statements made as to the length of the sessions of Congress, the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth extending from 1861 to 1865. As a matter of fact, the longest session ever held was that after the beginning of the war of the rebellion. President Lincoln summoned Congress to meet July 4, 1861. It met on that date, and, after thirty days in session, adjourned August 4, 1861. Three sessions were held of this Congress, and all three amounted to a smaller number of days than half the congressional term. The Thirty-eighth Congress, which met in December, 1863, and continued to the end of the war, was in session during the two terms, but 299 days. Since that time there have been a smaller number of days, while the Fifty-fifth Congress was in session 412 days; the Forty-sixth, 393 days; the Forty-first, 397 days, and the others averaging all the way from 329 to 347. It should be remembered that the number of days takes in all the time spent by the Congressmen in Washington, and includes both sessions of each Congress. Based on this historical fact, the prediction is made by the mathematicians in both House and Senate that the next Congress will see the Congressmen and Senators out of Washington, (Washington special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why Dr. Lorimer Declines.

BOSTON, May 6. Rev. George C. Lorimer has declined to allow the use of his name for the prohibition nomination for governor. In his letter he declared his belief that the nominee of the party should not be a clergyman, as it tends to give the party with which he is connected a sort of clerical tinge, which alienates it from some of the other classes of society.

"The reports to the commercial agencies show that business generally is flourishing. It is thus demonstrated that Uncle Sam can fight and do business at the same time.

Not Exactly the same. "Papa," said the youthful student of history, "is an ultimatum that last word?" "No," replied the old gentleman, thoughtfully. "You see, there are circumstances under which a man may give an ultimatum to a woman—his wife, for instance—but, of course, that doesn't mean that he will have the last word; not by a good deal." [Chicago Evening Post.

Mrs. Brown. "I see in the paper that they won't allow any man to enlist who can't read and write the English language." Mr. Brown. "Write the English language? Gracious! Are they only going to take college professors and a few literary men?" [Harper's Bazar.

HONG KONG, May 10. It is reported that naval minister is offering a large sum of money as a bribe to the Chinese government to intervene between the United States and Spain.

Good for Hale and Boutelle of Maine. One presented the resolution thanking Dewey and the other the measure making him rear admiral, both of which Congress so promptly and justly passed.

"I hope, papa," said Bobbie, "that the government isn't buying its torpedoes of Mr. Spillkinn down in the village. I got some there last Fourth of July, and he and them wouldn't go off." [Harper's Bazar.

For a perfect complexion and a clear healthy skin, use COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP. Sold by A. A. Howes & Co.



Uncle Sam Says: This is America's Greatest Medicine. It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

Obituary.

Bounds C. Dinsmore, one of the oldest merchants in this city died at his home on Court street May 7th, after a brief illness. He had been in failing health for some time, and had not strength to rally from a cold which he took about a week before his death. Mr. Dinsmore was born in China, Maine, July 17, 1822. As a boy and youth he worked on the farm, and when a young man went to sea. He made a number of foreign voyages and one whaling voyage in the Arctic ocean. In 1851 he came to Belfast and entered the boot and shoe business, in which he continued 17 years. Under the able management of Mr. Dinsmore and his sons the business grew from a small retail store and cobbler shop of the early days to a large store with an extensive jobbing department and with retail stores in Belfast and Waterville. The latter has recently been bought by Wellington Dinsmore, Mr. D's second son. His eldest son Thomas B. has recently bought the wholesale department, so that in his later years the father has had only the cares of the Belfast store and for three years past he has resigned the management of this to his youngest son, Irvin. Mr. Dinsmore's name was ever honored in commercial circles; as a citizen, a neighbor and a friend he was ever true and reliable. His friends were many. Besides the sons named above he leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. Cynthia Morrison of Boston and Miss Susan Dinsmore of this city. He was a member of Phoenix Lodge of Masons. The funeral was held at his late home Monday afternoon, Rev. C. H. Wells officiating. There was a large attendance of business and professional men and others, who thus paid a token of respect to the memory of one who had so long been identified with the business of our city. The bearers were George S. Chase, George E. Johnson, E. R. Conner and Benjamin Kelley. The interment was at Grove Cemetery.

A gloom was cast over the entire community by the death of the Ada daughter of Allen and Addie Simmons of Waldo. She died of a gripe at Pittsfield, where she was to visit her oldest sister, Mrs. W. I. Neal. Her parents were with her at the time of her death and brought her remains home. The funeral, at her late home May 4th, was attended by a large gathering of people with sad and sorrowful hearts, as she was a young lady of much promise and of true Christian character. She said to her grief stricken parents as they bent over her bed trying to soothe her suffering, "Dear mother, I have just been praying and I feel now, God's will be done, not mine." Rev. G. G. Winslow of Belfast in his funeral address plainly set forth the importance of being ready for the great change that comes to all. There was a profusion of beautiful flowers in wreaths, bouquets and baskets from friends in Pittsfield, Belfast and the local W. C. T. U. She was a member of Ritchie Grange, the members of which held appropriate services at the grave. Her family have the sympathy of many friends, for she was loved by all who knew her. Com.

Pliny M. Jones died suddenly at his home in East Belfast Saturday morning at the age of 62 years. He was born in Needham, Mass., where his early life was spent. He served during the war in the Forty-Fifth Massachusetts volunteers and was a brave and faithful soldier. In 1875 he came to Belfast and has since worked in Sherman & Co's paper and leather board mills. He was an honest, high minded man, social and genial with everybody, and had a large circle of true friends. He leaves a wife, formerly Miss Fannie Levenseller of East Belfast, and one son Adrian, who lives at the old home. Two sisters and two brothers also survive him. They are Mrs. C. E. Mills of Needham, Mass., Mrs. Charles W. Richardson of Newton, Mass., A. T. Jones of Dwight, Ill., and C. W. Jones of Hingham, Mass. He was a member of Thomas H. Marshall Post, G. A. R., and the flag on Memorial building was set at half-mast Tuesday, the day of the funeral, in his memory. The services were at his late residence at 2 o'clock p. m. Rev. J. F. Titton officiated. The bearers were Charles R. Harrison, Fred Saverly, N. S. Piper and C. Y. Cottrell.

Albert White, a highly respected citizen of Waterville died at his home April 20th after a lingering illness of bronchitis. Mr. White was a prosperous farmer and lived all his life on the farm at White's Corner where he was born Jan. 19, 1832. He was a kind friend and neighbor, who looked for good rather than ill in those with whom he was brought in contact, and those who met him at his home were hospitably welcomed and entertained. During his long sickness he did not complain, but by his patience and pleasant words made all around him cheerful. A wife and two sons survive him. Lewis, the oldest son, is in business at West Waterville, and Leslie is living at home. The funeral was held at his late residence Sunday April 24th, Rev. J. P. Simonton officiating. The floral offerings were very beautiful, consisting of a pillow and bouquet from the family, a crescent from Dr. C. F. Atwood and wife, and bouquets from Mrs. Anna Cilley, Mrs. Marion Ritchie and Mrs. Flora Ritchie, also a crescent from Miss Lida Libby, and a bouquet of carnations from Northern Light Grange, of which he was a charter member.

Miss Ada Simmons of Waldo, died at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Walter I. Neal, on Nichols street, Sunday morning, after a brief illness. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Simmons, resided here beside shortly before her death. Miss Simmons was 16 years of age, and very popular among her acquaintances. The remains were taken to Waldo Monday, and the funeral took place from the family homestead yesterday. The bereaved family has the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends. [Pittsfield Advertiser.

NORTHPORT NEWS.

Mr. Miles Benner is confined to the house by a very badly sprained ankle.
Mr. A. W. Hasson returned from Portland Tuesday, well pleased with his visit.
Mr. Emery Brown and Mr. Fred Smith of Rockland spent Sunday with friends here.
Mate James Brohan and cook George Lane joined the sch. A. Hayford at Belfast last Friday.
Capt. Henry Pendleton and wife arrived Saturday from Boston and will occupy their cottage until September.
Mrs. Annie Smith came up from Rockland last Saturday with her daughter for a few days visit to her sister, Mrs. Rose Snow.
Sch. Kittie Lawrey, Capt. W. Chapman, came down from Bangor late Saturday afternoon and anchored in the Cove until Monday, bound to Rockland.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heald received Monday the eighth addition to their family circle. It is a girl and has a record of ten pounds to her credit to start with. Mother and daughter are doing nicely.

Capt. W. E. Patterson came into the Cove Saturday from Marblehead with the yacht Avis, owned by Mr. George Whitney of Boston, who accompanied him, with his friend Mr. Mills. Mr. Whitney went to Boston Wednesday and will return here later.

Mr. Orin Whitmore, our recently elected road commissioner, resigned his position last week, and the selectmen appointed Mr. P. G. Hurd to fill the vacancy. It was a very wise proceeding on the part of the town officials and one that gives entire satisfaction to everybody.

Capt. C. E. Drinkwater of the sch. W. H. Jewell, while at Bangor Saturday, received orders from the government to report at Rockland Tuesday. The Jewell will be used as a recruiting boat among the islands. Capt. Drinkwater left here Sunday morning for Rockland in obedience to the order.

Our aged friend, Mrs. John T. Gilman, formerly of this place, now of Worcester, Mass., now at the ripe old age of 97 years, and who has long been a subscriber to The Journal and takes exceeding comfort in reading the news from her old home, pays the Northport correspondent of The Republican Journal a very kind and generous compliment in a letter to her niece recently received. In return for her kindness we extend to her our sincere thanks, with the most earnest wish of our heart that our venerable friend will be blessed with heaven's richest blessings of health and strength. That her days may be lengthened to the completion of a century in full possession of every faculty that now at 97 seems so remarkably conserved to her, is the sincere wish of the local correspondent at Northport.

Delicate Children

They do not complain of anything in particular. They eat enough, but keep thin and pale. They appear fairly well, but have no strength. You cannot say they are really sick, and so you call them delicate.

What can be done for them? Our answer is the same that the best physicians have been giving for a quarter of a century. Give them

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It has most remarkable nourishing power. It gives color to the blood. It brings strength to the muscles. It adds power to the nerves. It means robust health and vigor. Even delicate infants rapidly gain in flesh if given a small amount three or four times each day.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York.

MY CLOTHIER, Harry W. Clark,

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

ALL WOOL COVERT CLOTH

Spring Overcoats, \$6.90

GREY MIXTURE

Spring Overcoats, reduced to \$4.90

Men's 2-3 Wool Suits, \$3.90

Finest assortment of \$10 and \$12 Suits in the city.

EXTRA VALUE FOR THE MONEY.

Men's Black Stripe Shirts, 17c.

Colors black and tan.

Men's Hose, 3c. a pair.

only 2 pairs to a customer. It costs 4c. to have a pair washed.

Men's 25c. Neckties.

We closed out a manufacturer on these goods and are enabled to sell them at 15c., two for 25c.

JUST HALF PRICE.

Boys' Hose, 9c.

For boys from 4 to 14 years. Would be good values at 15c.

CALL FOR THE Gilbert School Suit, FOR BOYS.

The best value ever seen for \$2.50

83 Main St., Belfast.

Special Sae of Dress Goods
AT
A. P. MANSFIELD'S.

I shall to-day make a still further reduction on Dress Goods and all MY FIRST-CLASS NOVELTIES

which I have been selling for 35c. and 50c. during this sale, will now take still lower drop, and while they last will go for the uniform price of 25 Cents per yard.

ALSO AN EXTRA MARK DOWN on higher grade dress goods. REMEMBER this sale begins to-day and this is going to be YOUR OPPORTUNITY. Please make an early date for selection.

A. P. MANSFIELD, Masonic Temple.

Don't Live any Longer

WITHOUT SEEING THOSE UP TO DATE

KODAKS.

CATALOGUE BY MAIL FREE. ALL THE LATEST GOODS FOR

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

CHASE & DOAK, 25 Main Street, Belfast.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

L. A. KNOWLTON, President. FRANK R. WIGGINS, Cashier.

Deposits Solicited

INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS: Feb. 28, 1894. July 24, 1894. Dec. 1894. March 1895.

\$36,353.69 \$59,180.29 \$70,480.59 \$88,100.00

July 11, 1895. Dec. 13, 1895. July 14, 1896. Dec. 17, 1896.

\$123,685.38 \$160,838.17 \$172,099.16 \$183,800.00

Dec. 15, 1897 \$202,143.71

These figures are taken from our sworn statements to the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, on the above dates.

DEPOSITS IN THE INTEREST DEPARTMENT payable on demand, draw interest payable on any 1st and July 1st. Deposits during any month draw interest from the 1st of the next month. This department offers much greater security to depositors than Savings Banks, insurance companies or any other institution, and all deposits in our Bank are guaranteed by twice the amount of Capital Stock.

This Bank being the latest established Bank in Waldo County, our vault has all the latest improvements in Fire and Burglar Proof work, thereby offering greater security to depositors than any bank in this country. We have SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES at \$3.50 and \$8 per year. All our boxes are open and locked by electricity, so they may be taken to and from the Bank at desired.

Look Here, Young Man!

If you want to make a good impression WHEN YOU GO TO SEE HER

YOU MUST SPRUCE UP.

Women notice a man's way of dressing, and are quick to appreciate good taste. That's what makes so many of our customers successful wooers.

Come in and see the latest thing in

Men's Furnishing,

Hats, Caps, Gloves, Neckwear, White and Colored Shirts, WE CAN PLEASE YOU.

Dwight P. Palmer, Masonic Temple, Belfast, Me.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all TAXES for 1897 must be paid before July 1, 1898, to avoid costs, as after that date I shall serve notice for suit for the collection of taxes due on real estate and serve warrants on all persons owing poll taxes and taxes on personal estate. I shall be at my office in Memorial Building on Wednesdays from 8:30 to 11:30 a. m., and Saturdays at 8:30 to 11:30 a. m., and 1:30 to 3:30 p. m.

M. C. HILL, Tax Collector. Belfast, May 12, 1898.—t130

FOR RENT.

The upper part of the H. H. Johnson house on Church street. For particulars inquire at the house.

Belfast, May 12, 1898.—2w19*

FOR RENT.

Two

**CURED BY
CUTIGURA SOAP**

FOULDS

TRADE MARK

WHEAT

BREAKFAST GEREAL

GERM MEAL

SUPERIOR TO OAT MEAL

GLUTEN OF WHEAT

THE DAWN OF WOMANHOOD.

1

1

2

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4w18 **JOHN B. LOGAN,**
13 Caven Street, Springfield, Mass

Hours, 12 to 2. Others hours
by appointment only.
October, 1897—1y45*

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